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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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[*Communicated for the American Farmer.*]

RELATIVE CHEAPNESS OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS.

Essay read by Mr. Fitzhugh before the Agricultural Club of the 11th District of Baltimore County.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLUB:

I propose in the following essay to offer some observations on the proper application of capital to agriculture; but as the whole subject would occupy greater limits than I can afford, and is of too much importance to be treated cursorily, I shall confine myself chiefly to maintaining a single proposition of a very practical character: it is this—that in the present condition of the land market, improved farms are much cheaper, and offer better inducements to investment than unimproved and low priced lands. In other words, that at present prices, improvements will not bring their cost.

It is not meant by this that improvers will not be remunerated amply for their improvements; on the contrary, a man owning poor land, which he cannot, or will not, sell, has only to choose between improvement and starvation. Still, when capital is seeking investment, it is of great importance to know that improvements can be bought at a much smaller cost than they can be effected. That this is the case, is perfectly demonstrable; and the reason, in part, is, that, as agricultural science is in its infancy, and the improvement of the soil requires more skill than any other branch of agriculture, most improvers have to feel their way in the dark, and often, in consequence, lose both time and money. From hence it occurs, that improvements are generally not worth their cost, since you will rarely meet with an improver who would not readily admit that many of his processes have been too costly, and too laborious. Most especially, then, when the adventurer is without agricultural skill, it will be advisable for him to invest in improved land, since whatever may be the fate of my other proposition, I think no one will dispute that half the skill will manage an improved farm that it requires to improve it first and manage it afterward.

There seems to me no subject on which men more deceive themselves than on this. They love to dwell rather on *results* than *means*. A beautiful and productive farm is so fascinating an idea that it quite carries their imagination over the dreary tract of toil, economy and expense, which must be passed before the acre worth five dollars can be changed into the acre worth fifty. Imagining the mere possession of land—acres of any description, the chief preliminary to the business of agriculture, and relying with Mahomedan security on fate to supply them with the skill, "appliances and means to boot," to make that land productive, individuals daily put the whole of their money into land, or even go in debt for that, totally ignorant or forgetful of the fact, that the first cost of poor land is one of the smallest items of expense. The first cost of one hundred acres of land at five dollars per acre, would bear but a proportion of one tenth of the expense when it is improved to the cost of fifty. To get out of barren soil the means of improving it, is like trying to cut down a tree with the axe in your hand to get a helve for it—a thing that may be accomplished perhaps, but not to be recommended by the judicious. I will venture the assertion, that the want of means to perform every necessary or proper operation at the right time, and in the best way, is the cause far more frequently than either indolence or unskilfulness of the frequent failure of agricultural adventurers.

I will be here perhaps met by the remark, that it requires a large capital to buy improved land, and that it is better for an industrious man, with small means, to buy poor land, jog along with it by degrees till both get rich together. I am not much of a logician, but I suspect that there is no proposition *generally* true, which is not equally so in its particulars If it be the best policy for the large capitalist to buy improved land, it must be so for the small one. For myself I cannot, after much reflection, recall a single instance in which a poor man has improved a poor place without resort to some trade or employment other than that of cultivating his barren fields. The poor man must get daily bread for his daily labor; he cannot advance his toil for remuneration at a distance, however great that remuneration may be; so that, in fact, it is the capitalist alone who can afford to improve, for he alone is able to wait. Nor can the poor man improve so cheaply as the rich one. Putting aside the probability of his using greater economy, which is, however, a mode as free to the rich as the poor—and he has every advantage. The magic of ready money, of concentrated labor, of improved machines, will be on the side of the capitalist, while his competitor is making with his limited means a progress so painfully slow and expensive, that nothing but the most unconquerable energy and iron constitution, qualities which in a better theatre might have made their possessor rich or great, can bear him through.

I hold it best for the man of small means, to buy less land, or buying more to leave a portion unpaid for, that he may reserve to himself the means of working it to the best advantage. I am far from counselling the contracting of debt, but there is a right and a wrong way of doing even this. It is impossible to conduct a farm without means, even if it is necessary to go in debt for them. To ask credit from all with whom you may deal, is a most miserable policy, and surrounds you with petty difficulties of the most annoying character. It is better to owe one man a thousand dollars than *twenty* men fifty. Instead of a moneyed mortgagee who is probably satisfied with his interest punctually paid, you will have merchant, mechanic, day laborer and neighbor on your bones. Twenty claims of the "small debt" genus "within the jurisdiction of a single magistrate" pursue you. Your nose is on the grindstone, and a fresh man ready to take the handle whenever a tired one lets go. You must thresh when you should sow, and sell in the fall to buy again in the spring. You are charged two prices because you make all wait, and pay *fifty* per cent. in your bills because you were afraid of *six* on a mortgage. A portion of your profits will pay a debt judiciously contracted, while one of another character will prevent your making any profits at all. You may carry a load comfortably on your back, and still have your hands free; but take it in your hands and you cripple your whole body.

In fact, the process of improving, is nothing but adding to the value of land, by mixing as it were capital with it. The very name of improvement implies expense. Whether that capital be in the form of labor that we hire, or that we ourselves perform, in manures that we purchase, or such as we manufacture, are questions only of *economy*, and do not affect the principle. For the sake of an illustration, let us term all the *means* necessary for *working* and *improving* a farm the *unproductive*, and the *land* the *productive capital* of the farmer, since it is from the land the product immediately comes. It will now be seen, that the constant effort of the improving farmer, is, to convert his unproductive into productive capital. His operative force, although necessary to conduct the farm, is yet a heavy burden on the profits. $1500 per annum spent on a farm is interest on $25,000, which for all practical purposes may be considered the amount of his unproductive capital. By removing stone, grubbing, ditching, fencing, building; in short, by effecting any permanent improvement he converts a portion of his unproductive into productive capital. If by such means he can reduce his annual expenditures to $1,000, he has done what is equivalent to converting one third of his unproductive into productive capital; every labor saving machine, every improved process, has a similar effect—and it is by these means, all of which are expensive in the extreme, that improvements are made.

The man who invests his money in land which has thus been put into the most productive state, is at least certain of one thing; that he will at once get the best return for his money that agriculture can make. He puts himself beyond the reach of unfortunate experiments, while the man who has every thing to do for himself, though he may have the greater pleasure, will, at the same time, incur the greater risk. But if, as I shall now proceed to show, the capitalist may in most parts of Baltimore county buy improved lands at less than their improvements cost, or than he could improve them for, I think I shall convict all of folly who will buy and improve poor lands until their proportionate cost be much less than at present.

To get room for a calculation, we will assume, that a farm from twelve to fifteen miles from Baltimore of two hundred acres, with good buildings, after a ten years' course of improvement, in which two limings, each of 50 bushels, shall have been given to each arable acre, and plaister, clover and the manures of the farm judiciously used, will bring in the market $50 per acre; and that its first cost was $5 per acre, with no improvement of any description. I propose in the first five years to free the land of stone and grubs, to fence and ditch it, to put on 1,500 bushels lime annually and erect buildings of the right kind. It will require for that period annually

4 men, board and wages each $140, -	$560
1 woman, - - - - - - -	86
4 horses, keep and interest, each 70, -	280
2 yoke oxen, " " " 30, - -	60
1500 bushels lime, at 15 cts. - -	225
Plaister and seed of all kinds, say - -	100
Board, clothing, &c. of self and family, say	250
Taxes, say - - - - - -	15
$400 worth farming utensils, int. 12 per ct.	48
Smith's bill, - - - - - -	50
Carpenter's bill, - - - - -	20
Doctor's " - - - - -	5
Amount of charge, - - - -	$1699 5
For five years, - - - -	$8495
Land, - - - - - - - -	1000
Buildings, - - - - -	2500
4 horses, cost 75 each, - - - -	300
2 yoke oxen, 65 " - - -	130
Farming utensils, say - - - -	400
2 cows, 20 each, - - - - -	40
Stock hogs and sheep, say - - -	50
	$12,915
Int. 6 per ct. on $12,915, average 2½ years,	1,915
	14,830
Value of personal services for five years at 150 per annum, - - - -	750
	12,580

Allowing the farm to be worth $700 per an. in support of stock and family 5 yrs.	3,500
Whole cost, - - - - -	$12,080

Thus it will be seen, that if the various items of expense are stated correctly, as in a general way I believe they are, and if $700 per an. be a sufficient allowance for the product of the farm, which is rather above an estimate I have made with the various particulars stated, the first five years' improvements bring the farm to something over $60 per acre in the market, and the stock might be worth $1000 more. If the improver was now forced to sell, he would lose $5000 by the operation, and yet, those accustomed to judge only by the first appearances would think it as wonderful as well as profitable, that land in only five years could be raised in value from five to thirty dollars per acre. In taking the same farm through another five years' course of improvement of the same kind, the expense would be considerably less, by the reduction of the force, say a hand and a half, and a yoke of oxen, and by the greater cheapness of support on a farm somewhat improved. This saving would amount to say $300 per an. which would leave the annual charge of $1400.

This in five years would amount to - -	$7,000
Int. on $12,080, 6 per ct. for 5 years,	- 3,624
Personal attendance as before, - -	750
Cost of first five years, - - -	12,080
Whole cost in ten years, - - -	$23,454
The income of the first five years, $700, tribled in the 2d term—$2100, which multiplied by 5, gives - - -	10,500
Leaving - - - - -	$12,954

As the total net cost of the place in ten years, when it would, according to my supposition, command $30 per acre or $10,000, which would still leave the improver minus about $2,000, after deducting a thousand dollars as the value of the stock.

I think such a calculation fully sustains my position, that, at present relative prices, improved lands are much the cheapest, since the adventurer would probably obtain property in the condition supposed at the end of the first five years for $7,000, while its cost was upwards of $12,000—and the end of the second for $11,000 what has cost near $13,000. It shows too, that it requires *less capital* at present to buy improved lands than to improve them. A judicious and industrious man need not be afraid of a large debt on a good farm; whereas improvement is a continual and heavy drain on resources and cannot proceed with debt.

There is another fact presented by this calculation, which is not to be overlooked, viz: that improvements, however expensive at first, do ultimately pay handsomely, since the loss of $5000 in the first term is reduced to $2000 in the second, while a third would show a handsome profit. It may perhaps be attempted to turn this against me, by taking, say a period of twenty, instead of ten years on the improving farm, and showing a balance where the profits would make the farm cost nothing. One must have but humble views of prosperity if he is content with having *lost* nothing by the labor of twenty years. But the true test is, to start two men of equal capacity with the same capital; the one on a poor farm to be improved, and the other on one already productive, and see how they stand at the end of ten or twenty years. The man on the improved farm would be able to buy another like it before his competitor's would yield him a support.

It thus appears, that in this community the slow, toilsome and expensive process of improvement is not sufficiently appreciated, and hence we find persons every day declining good lands on account of their cost and adopting the doubly expensive alternative, of improving bad ones. This hallucination has this happy effect—the country is improved, if individuals suffer. The improvements often stand long after the improver has fallen. We have all heard the proverb, that "fools build houses and wise men live in them:" in the same spirit we may add, "that *gentlemen* improve farms and *husbandmen* reap the benefit." Finally, until science shall have pointed out means of improvement more rapid, more certain, and less expensive, it seems to me impossible not to conclude, that improved lands are from 50 to 75 per cent. below their value.

Stone Walls.—Of permanent fences; there are none more valuable or which better subserve the purpose for which they were intended, than stone walls. A farmer whose farm is provided with rocks, will never be destitute of materials for a good fence; and although their presence may occasionally prove a source of embarrassment, and may sometimes, perhaps, provoke the wish that nature had been less prodigal of their creation, the day is by no means distant, when farmers in general will look upon them as their principal resource, and be glad to purchase, and even haul them from a distance of miles, *for fence*. Formerly, when every farm had its timber lot, and when almost every stream in our land of sufficient size to turn a wheel was crossed by mill-dams and furnished with mills—and when boards were both abundant and cheap, this resource was wholly overlooked, by most; and it was not indeed, till the scarcity of timber began to be felt as a serious evil, that the practice of *walling* became generally introduced. A few farmers—the circumstances of whose location perhaps, render it impossible, or inconvenient for them to obtain lumber, began early, it is true, to fence with *stones;* and the farms on which this system was introduced, are *now* the most eligible and actually the most valuable in the land. But the labor inevitably attended upon the construction of this species of fence, prevented it from obtaining a general introduction, and even now there are farmers whose fields are literally white with rocks, who will go miles and tens of miles for rails or boards, rather than attempt the enclosure of their fields with the materials which nature has so benificently supplied in such abundance, and so conveniently situated to subserve their wants. A moment's reflection should be sufficient, one would think, to convince a candid man that this is *wrong*.

No fence which human industry and human ingenuity can construct, either of rails or boards, will long subserve the purpose for which it was designed. But a stone wall is of a totally different character. In addition to its impermeability and impassibility it is *always there*. There is no rotting—no breaking—no destruction—no decay. If the frost gets its broad sturdy shoulder under some stone, and in its uncouth sport, tips down a rod or two in the spring, it never destroys the material. Old Time, too, may whet his teeth as much as he pleases, against the granite, but he effects no material injury;—he cannot injure the farmer by nibbling his stone wall?—But he can eat boards and rails as fast as a school boy can hide "*silver*," in June, and he will often amuse himself in this way when one least suspects it, and perhaps let in some stray horse or romping cow, to feed upon one's corn or oats, when he fancied, perhaps, that all was perfectly strong and sound. And then a farmer whose fields are burdened with stones to a degree detrimental to the ordinary operations of husbandry, has a powerful motive to work them into wall in the prospective advantages resulting from a clear soil and consequent augmentations of his crop. In traversing the country, one is sometimes regaled with large farms wholly fenced in with this species of inclosure. On inquiry, the owners will be found nine cases out of ten, to be men of wealth—"comfortable livers," as the phrase goes—who have brought up and educated their families in good old fashion, and are now, in the quiet evening of life, enjoying the blessings of a life of usefulness and honorable industry, "with none to molest or make them afraid."

We will just remark in closing, that there are many farms in this State, the real value of which might have been doubled merely by hauling off the rocks, and putting them into walls. The actual available surface of the soil enclosed would have been nearly double in extent, and the wall, where one reckons the expense of boards and rails for fencing, and the trouble of keeping the fences in repair, would at a reasonable estimate, have been worth two dollars the rod.—*Maine Cultivator.*

CORN.

To the Editor of the Southern Planter.

Sir,—In the November number of your work you state that you have been informed that I had raised one hundred bushels of corn from an acre of land, and you desire me to furnish you with the mode of cultivation, &c., and I proceed to answer your inquiries, but being very much occupied and at the same time very unwell, you must excuse me if the details are not as full and interesting as you would expect.

I have been a cultivator of the corn crop for fifteen years, and during that time have never failed, I believe, to make such crops as attracted much attention; yet, I have always thought, that on our rich lands are made too much stalk and too little corn, and have annually complained of my overseers for not planting my corn thick enough.

This year I determined to make an experiment of my own, uninfluenced by the advice of overseer or friends, several of whom remonstrated against the extravagance of my proposition.—For this purpose I selected a lot, which I considered very good land, though not of the first order, as it had no previous preparation for the purpose, having been indifferently used for many years, as a horse lot, watermelon patch, cabbage patch, turnip patch, and sometimes cultivated in corn: about one-third of it, it is true, was used a part of the preceding fall for a short time as a cow pen—which, by the bye, I have always had reason to believe was perhaps the best possible mode of improving land that can be adopted, to the extent that it can be carried; upon the balance of the lot I had my stacks of top fodder. In the month of May I had this land ploughed as deep as a large two-horse plough could turn it, and after having it harrowed perfectly level and fine, I had rows opened with a coulter too feet apart, and on the 18th of May the corn was planted at the distance of nine inches in these rows of two feet. A simple arithmetical calculation will show that this would give you 105 rows and 280 stalks in a row, which would make 29,400 stalks to the acre; and if each stalk would bring one good ear, estimating five hundred ears to the barrel, which with large corn is an ample allowance, the product would be fifty-nine barrels and three bushels to the acre. Well, that I had no expectation of making to be sure, yet I thought, that by making every allowance for those stalks that would make no corn, there must still be a much larger yield (if it made anything) than we had been accustomed to.

It has been my habit for many years never to plant corn without first soaking it well, and then rolling it in plaster and ashes, a practice that I recommend with great confidence to your readers, as it not only gives the corn an early start, but preserves its color even in the dryest seasons. In this case, however, the corn was soaked and then rolled as usual, and then left until the land was ready to receive it, which being a few days later than I had contemplated, occasioned it all to sprout; when it was brought out to be planted I found the sprouts generally from one half to an inch in length. I was at first doubtful whether I should plant it or not; at length, I concluded, as the whole affair was but an experiment, I would let that go along with it as another experiment, that might lead to some practical result, intending to examine it on the second or third day, and if I found it dead to replant it; it was planted on Friday evening—on the following Monday I examined it, and was surprised to find the corn ready to shoot out of the earth, and in many instances it had protruded; on the next day (Tuesday) it might be seen from one end of the row to the other.

When the corn was about eighteen inches high, I made a parcel of children about the house, under my own superintendance, drop about a tea-spoonful of plaster in the bud of each stalk, through about half the field; but I was never able to see any advantage resulted from it, which might perhaps be owing to the fact, that in rolling and laying in the plaster, the grain itself had absorbed as much as was necessary, or as much of the plaster had adhered to the grain as was necessary for the roots; for many have derived great advantage from this mode of administering the plaster, when it has not been rolled. When the corn reached the height of about two feet, I ran the coulter very deep and close to the corn on each side. I then ran what we call a skimmer between the rows, and had the earth thus loosened pulled with the hoes about the stalks as well as I could, in order to give some support to the corn, in the form of a hill. From this time the corn was never worked or touched; it grew off so rapidly as in a short time to shade the whole surface of the field, so as to preserve the moisture and at the same time to check the growth of grass and weeds; and at the time of gathering, it was the only part of my corn land not covered with crab grass; but on that there was not a spire.

The fodder was pulled at the usual time, which was an enormous yield, though I did not have it weighed; the tops were also cut as usual, and then I invited several gentlemen to come and see the corn gathered and measured. Four of them came, to wit, Mr. Peter W. Grubbs, Mr. Fendall Griffin, Dr. Miles George, and Mr. Samuel Perrin. Two of these gentlemen first measured the land accurately, which was less than an acre; the corn was then gathered, shucked, and measured in their presence, which yielded, as you have heard, one hundred bushels

to the acre. I have never obtained a certificate of the facts from these gentlemen, as it was not my purpose to make any parade in the papers about it, (though I confess I think it the duty of every farmer to give to his brother farmers the results of such experiments, whether successful or otherwise,) and as you will probably have an opportunity of seeing them, or most of them before I shall, I wish you would obtain it, and publish it in connection with this communication.

It should be remembered that the season was what would generally be called a good one—there was an abundance of rain, but it did not fall in such proportions, or at such times, as I thought best calculated to advance the crop; there were only two days, however, throughout the season (and that at a critical stage) that it showed signs of suffering from drought, but of course it *did* suffer for some days before it began to give way.

Thus far I have dealt in facts, but if you will bear with me a little while, as I have pen in hand, I will now indulge a little in speculation. The result of this experiment has served to satisfy me, that it is practicable to make one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre on our best corn lands, properly prepared, and with a good season--though with a very dry season it might bring very little. In the first place, I am convinced that this lot would have yielded me much more than it did if it had been planted with any other kind of corn than that which was planted. Some two or three years ago, I was persuaded by my neighbor Burton, who was a good practical farmer, to try what is generally known in that neighborhood as "Gooch's corn," which he represented as remarkable for producing regularly two ears to the stalk on common land—which my experience has taught me is a quality peculiar to that description of corn, and will for that reason answer a good purpose on very poor land; but it is the most indifferent corn in use for good land—for on the *best land* I have never been able to get more than the same two short ears, measuring about eight inches in length—and for this it must have proper room—while with the large eared gourd-seed corn on land of the same quality the yield has been more than double. By some mistake or negligence on the part of my overseer, who prepared the corn for planting, this was the corn selected, although I had determined never to plant another grain of it on any quality of land that I had. This was the only piece of corn I had of that description.

Again, the ears made were small, generally of the size of the Baden corn, which when I tried it, usually took 900 ears to make a barrel—and estimating 900 of these ears to the barrel, it would show that there were 18,000 stalks that produced, on an average, though some of the stalks had two ears, and by the calculation before made, there were 11,400 stalks that did not produce, which no doubt diminished in a great degree the product of the balance, as they served not only to draw heavily on the soil, but to crowd and prevent the free circulation of air. Now if these 11,400 stalks are taken out, and the remaining 18,000 are properly distributed, they would produce much larger if not a greater number of ears—so that by planting in rows three feet apart, at the distance of ten inches, it would give you 17,640 hills or stalks of corn, at which distance it must be obvious from the experiment already made, that every stalk would bear (for in that case the same number did bear, when crowded up with 11,400 that did not bear) a full ear; then estimating 600 ears to the barrel, which would be ample, and you would have twenty-nine barrels and two-thirds of a barrel; which with the extra ears, (for many of the stalks would produce two) would overrun the thirty barrels.

At all events, this is the experiment I mean to make next year, and from it, with a good season, I anticipate 150 bushels of corn—and I wish this communication may have the effect of inducing others to try it, if it is only upon a quarter of an acre. I have already laid off my lot and am preparing it for the trial. Yours, &c.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1843. JOHN M. BOTTS.

We have not been able to comply with Mr. Botts' request by obtaining the certificate he alludes to, because we have seen only *two* of the gentlemen; but they corroborate his statement to the fullest extent: that is as good as if a thousand had certified to it.—ED.

Substitute for Cream.—Beat up the whole of a fresh egg in a basin and then pour boiling tea over it gradually to prevent its curding. In flavour and richness this preparation closely resembles cream.—*N. Y. Central Farmer.*

FRENCH AND BELGIAN FARMING.—We find in Mr. Weed's letters, the following account of the manner in which a French harvest is gathered. Such notices, by contrast, show most forcibly the wide difference existing between modern and ancient husbandry.

"A farmer of Western New York, who dashes into his hundred acre wheat field with a force sufficient to cut, rake, bind, and thrash it, in two or three days, would be infinitely amused with the primitive mode of harvesting in France. Here the wheat is all cut with a sickle, and then bound by women, who place the sheaves in a sort of scraggy rack upon the backs of donkeys that move along behind the reapers. When the donkey gets loaded, (some eight or ten small sheaves in each of his wood-saddle bags,) he is marched off to the road, where the wheat is transferred to a clumsy wagon, and drawn lazily thence by the three French ponies, tandum, to the granary! In this way a dozen people consume a day in harvesting an acre. Two-thirds of the people I saw at work in the fields were women."

As a contrast to the foregoing, we present the following from a letter written by a correspondent of the "Tribune." It shows conclusively the advantage of an improved husbandry:

"The country between Ostend and Burges is, like nearly all Belgium, a perfect paradise for farmers. It is as level as a floor, and is most laboriously cultivated, till every inch of ground is compelled to produce its utmost.—It is one vast garden, and the tulips of the Dutch fanciers do not receive more unceasing attention and nursing than the turnips and cabbages of the Belgian farmers. The fields are covered with men and women, digging and weeding, and well they may, for in one district (St. Nichols) there are 5210 inhabitants to every square league. The superficial farmers of America, who imperfectly turn up the soil of a thousand acres, might take a profitable lesson from the care and skill which here enables every acre to support more than its man."

MODE OF MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.—Joel Woodworth of Watertown, Jefferson county, whose maple sugar, refined to the degree of loaf sugar, obtained the premium at the late Agricultural State Fair at Rochester, thus describes the process of manufacture in a letter to the Society's committee on that subject. We copy from the Watertown Jeffersonian.

Gentlemen—I herewith submit to your inspection 50 lbs. of my maple sugar. The following is a statement of making and clarifying the same:—

In the first place I make my buckets, tubs and kettles all perfectly clean—I boil the sap in a potash kettle, set in an arch in such a manner that the edge of the kettle is defended all around from the fire; I boil through the day, taking care not to have anything in the kettle that will give color to the sap, and to keep it well skimmed. At night I have fire enough under the kettle to boil the sap nearly or quite to syrup by the next morning; I then take it out of the kettle and strain it through a flannel cloth into a tub, if it is sweet enough, if not I put it into a caldron kettle, (which I have hung on a pole in such a manner that I can swing it on and off the fire at pleasure,) and boil it till it is sweet enough, and then strain it into a tub and let it stand till the next morning; I then take it and the syrup in the kettle and put altogether into the caldron and sugar it off. I use to clarify, say 100 lbs. of sugar, the whites of five or six eggs well beaten, about one quart of new milk and a spoonful of salæratus, all well mixed with the syrup before it is scalding hot; I then make a moderate fire directly under the caldron, until the scum is all raised, then skim it off clean, taking care not to let it boil so as to raise in the kettle before I have done skimming it; I then sugar off, leave it so damp that it will drain a little. I let it remain in the kettle until it is well granulated. I then put it into boxes made smallest at the bottom, that will hold from 50 to 70 lbs. having a thin piece of board fitted in 2 or 4 inches above the bottom, which is bored full of small holes to let the molasses drain through, which I keep drawn off by a tap through the bottom. I put on the top of the sugar in the box a clean damp cloth, and over that a board well fitted in so as to exclude the air from the sugar. After it has done or nearly done draining, I dissolve it and sugar it off again, going thro' with the same process in clarifying and draining as before.

I do certify that the above is a correct statement of my mode of making maple sugar.

JOEL WOODWORTH.

BEANS FOR SHEEP.—If you have any beans on hand which are unfit for culinary purposes, in consequence of being mouldy or rancid, wash them carefully and give them to your sheep. There is nothing, perhaps, that sheep more admire at this season, and a gill a day will be of more benefit to them than a pint of corn. It is frequently the case that beans are injured by the wet before the havest, or by being stowed away damp, become mouldy and unfit for use. In this condition, they are often sold for one-half their value, which we consider equal to the best corn in any state.—The vines and pods of beans are also excellent feed for sheep, and should be as carefully husbanded by the farmer, as his corn and hay.—*Maine Cultivator.*

The Cultivator tells but half the story.—Why is a gill of beans better for sheep than a pint of corn? This is an important problem in sheep husbandry; and one that not one flock-master in a thousand can answer.

If the object be to form *fat* in sheep, then the remark that beans are worth more than corn is not true. For corn contains more of the fat forming elements than beans. But if the object be to form *muscle* and *wool* then the remark is true. Beans contain more of the elements of wool, than any other cultivated plant. Hence nature, ever true to herself, has endowed the sheep with a taste for this plant which is denied to the pig.

Peas, oats, barley and wheat also abound in the elements of wool; but in a less proportion. The liquid excretions of all animals furnish the largest, as well as the cheapest supply of the elements of cheese, wool, wheat, beans, &c.; and yet in consequence of our profound ignorance of the science of organic chemistry, the indispensible elements of our food and raiment are wastefully thrown away. Through inexcusable ignorance, our cultivators of the soil break the laws of nature, and that harmonious circle of cause and effect—composition and decomposition—which enables us "to reap our daily bread from human mould" as Young so truthfully expresses our dependent condition.—*Buffalo Com. Ad.*

FEEDING ANIMALS.—Some very useful remarks, and important tables of comparison, are given in a late No. of the Royal Agricultural Society Journal, from the French of M. Antoine. The most important of these tables we may give hereafter, but at present we shall merely quote what is said about feeding animals.

"A certain quantity of food is required to keep an animal alive and in good health; this is called his necessary ration of food; if he has more, he will gain flesh, or give milk or wool. An ox requires 2 per cent of his live weight in hay per day; if he works, he requires 2½ per c.; a milch cow 3 per cent; a fattening ox 5 per cent at first, 4½ per cent when half fat, and only 4 per cent when fat, or 4½ on the average. Sheep grown up, require 3½ per cent of their weight in hay per day, to keep in store condition. Animals while growing require more food and should never be stinted."

According to this calculation, a sheep of 50 lbs. weight would require 1 lb. 11 oz. per day; and one of 100 lbs. weight, 3 lbs. 5 oz. Or it would require 199 lbs. of hay to keep the first sheep 4 months, and 397 pounds for the same time the last. This it is believed agrees very well with the experience of our farmers, who are in the habit of allowing about one ton of hay to every ten sheep. It must be remembered, however, that this calculation is based on the very best hay; so that when the farmer whose sheep have had this quantity of thistle, Johnsworst, daisy, &c. &c. all called hay, dealt out to them, finds his sheep dying off by dozens in the spring, he need not attribute it to an error of calculation. The great difference between hay of the first quality, and that of inferior kinds, is overlooked by the farmer. According to M. Antoine, if 100 lbs. of good hay is taken as the standard, it will require 120 lbs. of the second quality to keep an animal in as good condition as the first; 140 lbs. of the third quality; and so on, till hay may be so poor as scarcely to support animal life given in any quantity.—*Albany Cultivator.*

To color a good Blue with Parsley.—First scald your yarn two hours in allum water, (three oz. allum to one lb. yarn,) rinse in clear cold water, then boil in a brass or copper kettle until tender, one pail full of Parsley, to two lbs. yarn; then strain off the liquor, put a sprinkling of logwood and some yarn, then more logwood, and then your yarn, (one lb. logwood to four lbs. yarn,) then put in the Parsley dry and scald three hours—rinse in cold water.

FLORENCE.

[*Central N. Y. Far.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE NATIONAL FAIR AGAIN.—In reply to the repeated inquiries which are continually made by gentlemen who take interest in the matter, we will state, that, whenever the officers of the *Baltimore* County Agricultural Society are *officially notified* of the part they are expected to perform in the organization of the National Fair, they will be found ready to act with promptness and energy. Until they are so notified, any action on their part might be considered indelicate. We will vouch for this co-operation whenever they can do so with propriety, and that nothing which zeal and intelligence can effect, will be wanting, on their part, to render the contemplated *Fair* worthy alike of the enterprise and skill of American Mechanics and husbandmen, and honorable to our national character.

SNOW.—It commenced snowing here on Wednesday last, at half past 6, P. M. and continued through the night; and we should think that the depth, on a level, was, on Thursday morning, between 5 and 6 inches. It may be said to be the deepest snow we have had in this neighborhood this winter.

RELATIVE CHEAPNESS OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS.

We commend the *essay* upon the above subject to the attentive perusal of all. When we read its *heading*, and saw that it was by the author of the *Report* on the Ploughing match of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, we felt assured that we should have a treat worth reading; nor were we disappointed; for Mr. Fitzhugh has discussed the question with great fairness and ability, and must have convinced his audience, as he will every other intelligent reader, that he was not only master of the subject he had selected for discussion, but that he had sustained his proposition by arguments as lucid as they were incontrovertible.

The article on "*Blight on Grain from the Barberry*," in our paper of the 31st ult., should have been credited to the American Agriculturist.

Mode of Applying Lime.—In Dr. Wm. Darlington's admirable Address delivered before the New-Castle Co. Agricultural Society and Institute, which we published some weeks since, we find the following, in a *note:*

"In reference to the use of *Lime*, I would here remark that some of the *best farmers* in Chester County are now of the opinion—in which I coincide—that this valuable fertilizing agent is most *advantageously* employed as a *Top-dressing*—where the land is to remain a few years as a meadow and pasture."

We republish this *note* with the view of bringing its consideration more directly home to our readers, than it had a chance of being brought, when published in connection with the address. Than Chester County farmers, few, if any husbandmen in our country enjoy better reputations as successful agriculturists, and none have had more and longer experience in the *use of Lime*. If *experience* then, make men perfect, the practice of these notable men should have its influence in establishing the best method of applying lime to the soil: nor should the *coincidence* in opinion of such a man as Dr. Darlington be without its *influence;* for to great practical skill, he combines a degree of scientific knowledge possessed but by few gentlemen in our country, and as the natural disposition and bent of his mind lead him to the investigation of subjects connected with the pursuits of husbandry, any opinion he may form and express upon any branch of it, is entitled to the profoundest consideration, as it is the result of a capable, a ripe and judicious mind, directed by a noble ambition to the attainment of public good.

If the *mode* pointed out by Dr. Darlington be the *best*, there is one thing to be said in its favor—it will certainly prove the most conducive to the *convenience* of the farmer, as it will greatly *enlarge the time of application*, and thus tend to make what is now a very difficult task an easy one, as moments of leisure may be seized upon to carry on the labor of spreading lime.

GUANO.—We have expressed our belief, in another paragraph, that Guano is at least as lasting in its effects as stable manure, and the purpose of this is to state a fact which was related to us by a friend from Delaware. He informed us that the father of an acquaintance of his had a present of a bag of Guano made to him in 1835, by an officer of our Navy, which he sowed in that year on a part of a field of wheat; that during the growth of that crop so great was the difference in favor of the part whereon the Guano was sown that a stranger at many feet's distance, could, to a line, distinguish it, and that from that period to this, that part of the field had always maintained its superiority in the appearance, quantity and quality of the crop, whether that crop was corn, wheat or clover. This fact goes very strongly to establish two important points—the fertilizing nature and lastingness of Guano, qualities not to be regarded as unimportant in the calculations of a man who gets his bread "out of the bowels of the harmless earth," for they are those which give value and ensure profit to the occupation of the husbandman.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—In reply to the *inquiry*,—what is doing in the National Fair? we have to say that we are not aware that any active measures have been taken to give it form and pressure; but that from our knowledge of the character of the American Mechanics and Farmers to go ahead, we presume, with very little *nursing*, it might be made a child of which any father need well be proud. It needs but to be started to ensure the most glorious success. But who is to start it? *Echo* answers—who? There's the rub.

The Wheat Crop.—We should be pleased to learn through our Exchange brethren, how the growing crop of wheat looks.

Cotton Crop of Alabama.—We regret to learn by a letter in the National Intelligencer that two millions of dollars worth of cotton has been destroyed in Alabama by long continued rains. It had rained two months.

GUANO—ITS EFFECTS AS A MANURE TESTED.

The communication of our correspondent, "*A Subscriber*," detailing his experiments with *Guano*, will command profound attention, as it not only gives the results of several very fairly tried experiments, which he made with this substance, to test its fertilizing properties; but moots the question of its *economy* as a manure, compared with stable manure, a question by the way, of the very last importance to every husbandman.

Our correspondent advances the opinion that *Guano* can be imported cheaper from Liverpool than from *Chili* and *Peru*, and gives what would appear to be very satisfactory reasons for his belief; but we cannot see, notwithstanding the facilities possessed by the English Company, that equal advantages might not be obtained by an American Company, or Merchant, if either would seek them of the proper authorities; nor can we see how it can be possible, that Guano can be imported cheaper from England, taxed with the expense of *two* freights and charges, than it can be *direct* from the port of procurement, where the cost of but one freight and charges would have to be incurred. But even, if the cost of the article when imported here from England, would be less than when imported from Chili or Peru, we apprehend there would be much danger of getting a *spurious* article from the former place, as we have noticed several articles in the British Agricultural periodicals, stating that there was much difficulty in obtaining it *there* without adulteration, except from the importer.

Our correspondent states that

"200 lbs (of Guano) on an acre will manure it at an expense of $8"—and then adds:

"What is the comparison as to cost, between it and stable manure? Let us have your views upon this point: 20 loads of stable manure for 1 acre will cost over $12, and the hauling from the city is worth as much more."

The *data* furnished by our correspondent would seem to render it unnecessary for us to say a word in reply to his question; for they are in themselves the most satisfactory answer he could desire. If 200 lbs. of Guano can be imported for $8, and we think it ought to be, and that quantity is sufficient to manure an acre, of which fact there is no doubt, as 20 cart loads of stable manure will cost upwards of $12, the question of relative cheapness ceases to be a debateable one, as by the facts he furnishes, without a cent for the hauling of the stable manure being taken into the account, there is a difference of 50 per cent. in favor of the cheapness of Guano; and if Guano be as fertilizing and lasting as stable manure, and we believe it is both the one and the other, then the question is, as we have before premised, settled by the facts stated by our correspondent.

Our Correspondent says, that the hauling of stable manure from the city is worth as much as the price of the manure. Upon this branch of the subject we would remark, that the cost of *hauling* is regulated by *distance* altogether; and from no little experience we can say, that we do not believe that stable manure will bear the expense of hauling a distance beyond 4 or 5 miles, and we would add, that, when hauled that far, the *actual cost* of hauling would be fully equal to the price of the manure. These facts admitted, the plain common sense view of the case is, that a sufficient quantity of stable manure to fertilize an acre of land would cost on the ground $24, whereas, according to the showing of our Correspondent, the Guano would cost but $8, so that, in this view of the case, the Guano would be 200 per cent. cheaper than the stable manure—and that the same moneyed outlay which would manure 1 acre with the latter, would answer for 3 with the former substance. Nor does the advantage stop here: One cart and 2 horses could transport Guano enough, at one load to manure 10 acres, whereas it would take 200 loads to transport a sufficient quantity of stable manure to fertilize the same quantity of land. Now then, as it would require 66 2-3 days to transport that quantity of manure 4 or 5 miles, every farmer will know at once, that, as *time* is precious, there can be no comparison between the relative *cheapness* of the two kinds of manures; nor do we apprehend that there can be any doubt that as a *fertilizer*, when properly used, the Guano will be found fully equal, if not superior to stable manure..

Upon the proper method of using Guano, judging from the nature of its constituent properties we would say, that, whenever used as a top-dressing for grass or any other crop, it should either be incorporated with Plaster or pulverized Charcoal. The chief ingredient found thus far in Guano by all the analyses made, which is to be relied upon as a fertilizer of the earth, is *ammonia*, the most volatile of all the salts. To prevent its escape, and consequent loss to culture, should be the object of all who may use it: and this can be most effectually done, by incorporating it with one of the two substances we have named, either of which from its affinity for ammonia and active capacity for absorption, would take up, give fixedness to, the ammonia, and retain it in the soil to be drawn upon by the growing plants as their necessities might require supply.

In all cases, except when used on grass leys, it is prac-

ticable to bury the Guano with the harrow and whether mixed with Plaster or Charcoal, or not, it should be the object of the user to so bury it, in order to save to the growing crop every possible portion of the fructifying salts it contains. And it will strike every reflecting mind, that a manure like *Guano*, which, when of a pure quality and fresh, contains 25 per cent of so volatile a substance as that of ammonia, should be used as soon after it may be obtained as may be convenient, and that, until used, it should be as little exposed to atmospheric influence as possible, as every hour's exposure but serves to deteriorate its quality. We have seen some parcels of *Guano* which had been imported in bags; but we think such covering not at all qualified to preserve it from deterioration, and that none should be imported except in casks which were perfectly tight. Were we about to purchase, and had our choice of two lots, the one imported in bags, at $4 a hundred, and the other in tight casks, at $8, we should, without hesitation, take the latter, and we should do so from an honest conviction that it was incomparably the cheapest, though we might be sure that they were both taken from the same deposite.

With regard to the inquiry in the postscript, whether the sentence in the article taken from the *Maine Farmer*, in which it is said that 35 bushels of Guano is the equivalent of 70 loads of dung, is a typographical error, we have to answer in the negative. We noticed its apparent discrepancy at the time, but had no means of correcting it, and, therefore, gave the figures as we found them, though we thought that it would have been much nearer the truth, to say that 15 bushels was the equivalent of 70 loads of dung: the latter being about the relative proportion of fertilizing matter that the one bears to the other.

As far as our observation of the reports of experiments made with Guano in Europe go, we think 200 lbs. about the proper allowance for an acre, and we feel fully assured that such application would be sufficient for a regular four year's rotation, where the crops alternated between corn, small grain and clover. This at the price named by our correspondent would bring the cost of Guano, per year, per acre, at *two dollars*, a sum low enough in all conscience, and much less than stable manure could be hauled out and spread for, though it might be obtained gratuitously.

For the American Farmer.

GUANO.

Having used the past summer, about five hundred weight of this new manure, and presuming that an account of its action or effect on various crops, will not be devoid of interest, I will give you the results of my experiments.

For grass crops of all kinds, particularly when used as a top-dressing, I consider Guano invaluable. Indeed so decided is its effects on grass, that, if a specific had been invented for this crop alone, it could not have answered better.

Owing to a great hurry in the Spring work, consequent upon a very backward season, it was as late as the 13th of May before I commenced the experiment with Guano. This was at least 3 or 4 weeks too late, as the grass had made a start of from 8 to 10 inches. One bushel (46lbs. in weight) was applied on one quarter of an acre of blue grass and clover, which, owing to its peculiar situation and other circumstances had been undisturbed by the plough for 15 or 20 years, although it had been top-dressed every second or third season, with stable manure. On the 13th of June, the grass was mowed; and so powerful was the action of the Guano in the short period of 30 days, that the crop was double the usual quantity of hay grown from this piece of land. This fact was ascertained, not only by comparing the crop with that on the adjoining land of the same character as to soil, but from the knowledge of its usual product in former seasons, being half a cart load, ($\frac{1}{4}$ of a ton) having this season produced a full heaping load ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a ton).

A second crop was cut from the same spot, in August, and again it shewed the same results; the crop being fully double that on the adjoining land. If, as they have experienced in England, that one dressing of Guano will act for three seasons, you will see how valuable a fertilizer guano is for this purpose.

Ten different trials on timothy, orchard grass, clover, &c.—on newly set, on old sward unploughed for 25 yrs., and on pasture, have fully established in my opinion, the character of this manure for grasses. The quantity applied, was generally at the rate of 200 lbs. or about 4 bushels to the acre. On one spot where it was applied too fully, (probably at the rate of 7 or 8 bushels to the acre) the first cutting of grass was very luxuriant; but after that, the grass seemed to die entirely, looking as though fire had passed over it: in a few weeks, however—when the power of the guano had become weakened by the rains, as I supposed, it recovered its growth—and at the second cutting, yielded comparatively as well as the first crop. The soil on which all these experiments were made is a tolerable loam, with a stiff clay sub-soil; and the guano was applied at various times from May to August, with *but one* application to each spot or piece.

On potatoes and corn I was disappointed with its action—seeming to produce no decided effect;—but this is accounted for in the fact, that it will not act on rich land or land highly manured:—Both of the crops mentioned, were in strong ground and manured in the hill with stable dung, previous to the application of the guano. This accords with the experience of the London Horticultural Society in their experiments with guano, who say, "that a quantity which would be highly beneficial to a poor soil, will become deleterious upon land previously rich and well manured." In England it has been found to be an excellent manure for potatoes; and the experiments of Mr. Teschamaker in Boston with it upon corn—published in the Farmer some time since, proves its value with this crop If I had applied it, on the corn and potatoes, instead of stable manure, I have no doubt of the result.

On turnips (for which in England it has been found superior to the turnip specific, bones) it produced a decidedly better crop, than another piece manured with stable dung; and I have no doubt, from its salt and pungent flavour, it keeps away the fly, genenerally so destructive to this crop.

On flowers, I found the rose to be much invigorated, both in growth and bloom; but observed no decided benefit on any other species.

There is one remarkable circumstance connected with guano, or rather the application of it, which requires notice;—it is, the fact, that water is necessary for its proper action,—it ought be applied to the soil just previous to a rain; as owing to the large quantity of ammonia it contains, this valuable portion of its fertilizing ingredients is liable to be evaporated, unless soon carried beneath the surface, or absorbed by the plants to which it has been applied. If the soil is stirred as it ought to be, except when used as a top-dressing for grasses, immediately after its application, there is less liability of any of its good qualities being lost.

I have before me a letter from a gentleman, many years a resident in Peru: He thus describes the manner in which guano is used there:—"For Maize, (Indian Corn) when the plant is 12 inches high, a small quantity is put around each plant, hoed slightly in and watered within 24 hours—(our frequent showers would obviate the necessity of watering;) again when the corn is just beginning to put forth ears, the same operation is performed. By this treatment, lands which unmanured gave only 30 fold, have been made to yield 200 fold."

I believe guano can be imported from England at as low, or perhaps a lesser rate, than from South America. This is owing to the facilities granted to the English company who import it; and also to the difference in the charge for freight; freight being about two thirds less from England, than from Chili and Peru. It was quoted a short time since in the Liverpool price current at 9 to 12£ per ton—say £10½ per ton—counting the £ at 480, (this includes exchange) it stands about $50 per ton in Liverpool; the freight would be about 1c. per lb., and duty 20 per ct.; costing landed here, about $85 per ton; or under, 4c. per lb. 200 lbs on one acre, will manure it at an expense of $8. What is the comparison as to cost, between it and stable manure? Let us have your views upon this point; 20 loads of stable manure for 1 acre will cost over $12, and the hauling from the city is worth as much more. There may be differences of opinion in regard to the cheapness of guano over other manures; but it would appear from the price at which it was selling at Liverpool, that it might be imported to great advantage.

P. S. In an article copied from the Maine Farmer into the American Farmer, of the 24th inst., guano is spoken of as requiring very little of it to manure an acre, and in the next sentence 35 bushels of guano are said to be equivalent to 70 loads of dung, on one acre. Is not this a typographical error? If it is of the same component qualities as the guano used in the foregoing experiments, 35 bushels ought at the very least to manure 7 acres.

LEGISLATIVE AGRICULTURAL CONVERSATIONS.

We continue in this paper the Agricultural Conversations, held by the members of the Massachusetts Legislature. The following is the *third*, which we copy from the Massachusetts Ploughman:

Hon. Mr. *Allen*, Vice President, in the Chair. Subject —*Application of Manures.* Mr. Allen was appointed to open the discussion. He said the subject was of the first importance to farmers. There are various practices as to the manner and time of applying barn-yard manure. We cannot come to any satisfactory conclusion, but will give our practice. Before much had been written in this country on the subject, he concluded that most all manures should be applied to the surface, and from practice he thought he was correct. Soon after, agricultural writers went against surface manuring. He was then brought to reflect upon the subject, though he continued his practice, confident that this was the best for his farm.—His soil moist and compact, and his manure composted. Unmixed barn manures applied to the surface are soon wasted, but if first composted, and then applied to the surface, more will be drawn from the atmosphere to the soil than will escape from the manure. In preparing Indian corn and other grain, he would put the compost on the surface and cover only with the harrow. As to time, no rule can be given. He carts out manure at all seasons. He would follow the order of nature in the application of manures.—She applies them to the surface.

Mr. *Breck*, of the New England Farmer, read a letter which he had received from the Hon. John Wells, on the subject of salt for manure, he taking a deep interest in the cause of agriculture, though unable to attend.

He stated that salt was often used in compost in England, from 10 to 15 bushels to the acre. He had used one bushel to a buck load of manure, to advantage. He sowed it broadcast on greensward, at the rate of 40, 30, 20, 15, 10, and 5 bushels to the acre. The large quantities proved injurious, and killed the grass. When five bushels were applied, it produced a green surface, and increased fertility. He applied four bushels to the acre on pasture, and the result was very favorable. He cut down poplars, bored holes in the stumps and applied salt, which destroyed them. He carried a load of seaweed to Natick, and ploughed it in, with good effect.

Mr. Stone, of Beverly, said that he had no experience in the use of salt, other than observation. He examined a piece of grass of his neighbor's, and noticed that a part was greener and more thrifty than the rest, and he was informed that all the land was ploughed and cultivated alike, excepting salt was applied to that part that was more luxuriant than the rest. The salt was sown broadcast about as thick as grain.

Mr. *Buckminister*, of the Ploughman, remarked that but few had tried salt.—We want experiments as to the time of application. If applied in autumn, a larger quantity may be used. He had found a difficulty in applying manures deep. He had waited years in vain for the benefit. Theory seemes to favor burying deep, but it is not true. When buried beneath the furrow, we cannot get the benefit of them. Manures do not sink down, not even on sandy soils.

Hon. Mr. *Gardner*, from Bristol, observed, that his experience was in favor of burying manure. He cultivated a piece of land last season, about 3 acres, a part of which was ploughed the fall previous. In the spring it was all manured alike on the top, and the remainder of the lot was then ploughed, and the manure harrowed in on the part that was ploughed in the fall. It was all manured alike in the hill. It was planted with corn, and produced about 40 bushels to the acre, and the crop was best where the manure was ploughed in. He had used marine manures, and found them good. He manured grass lands with rockweed, and the good effects were perceptible for

three or four years. He found ashes to be a valuable manure. He used 50 or 60 bushels to the acre.

Dr. *Jackson* inquired whether salt was more benefical in the interior than near the sea.

Mr. *Everett*, of Princeton, said that he had a field much infested with worms, to which he applied salt in different proportions, generally about two bushels to the acre. He found it beneficial in destroying the worms and where he applied the most his wheat was the best.

Mr. *Merriam*, of Auburn, said that he had used salt to destroy worms. That he put his brine upon his compost heap. It was a bad practice to get out barn yard manure in the fall and let it lay in heaps all winter. He carries it all out in the spring, spreads it and ploughs in. He had practiced this way with greensward and obtained good crops, 40 or 50 bushels of corn to the acre. Straw and the like should not lay in the yard during the summer as much of its substance will be lost, but the yard should be cleared, and the manure applied and the yard replenished with mud, loam, &c. He applied compost as a top dressing to grain lands, but animal manure alone should not be thus applied. He manures highly, applying 40 to 50 buckloads to the acre; plants one year, sows the next and seeds down to grass. In this way the land is so improved that it produces a good crop of grass for 7 or 8 years. He spreads manure on grass lands in the fall.

Dr. *Jackson*, gave a very convenient method of saving liquid manure. Take one part of plaster of Paris and 20 parts of peat, mix them and add urine in very large quantities and the watery parts will escape, and the valuable properties of the liquid manure will unite and form a body with the other substances. Soap suds may be saved in the same way. It is important to save these valuable manures. In South Berwick he had seen an excellent plan for saving manure. A drain extended from the house and the suds were carried in this channel to the barn yard, taking the necessary in its course.

Mr. *Allen* inquired of Dr. Jackson, how much was lost in exposing compost manure, to which the Doctor replied that there might be some loss by exposure, but it was necessary that the compost heap be kept wet in order to insure decomposition.

Mr. *Cole*, of the Cultivator, said that he had used salt only for turnips and asparagus. For the latter it was an excellent manure and it destroyed the weeds. It promoted the growth of turnips and destroyed insects. When spread on the surface he used about 15 bushels to the acre, when applied in the drill to turnips half that quantity was sufficient. In raising early turnips for the market they are generally injured by worms, which evil may be obviated by using salt. He knows a gardener who raises large cabbages, and fine smooth turnips for early use by a liberal application of salt, on land that has been long under cultivation.

Mr. *Hobbs*, of Weston, remarked that by spreading manure and harrowing it in, or ploughing it in lightly, he had raised better crops than by putting in the hill, though he had used the same quantity of manure. He thought that manure should be near the top. He had destroyed poplars by applying salt to the stumps.

Hon. Mr. Cook, from Berkshire, observed that Judge Buel recommended ploughing in manure. This plan had been follwed in his section, and farmers looked in vain, one, two and three years, for the benefit of the manure, and then gave it up, and abandoned that method. We may learn from nature; she spreads her manure, and keeps it near the surface, blended with the soil, and it is protected by the branches and foliage of trees. Salt is not a profitable manure in the interior, as other manures of enriching lands are cheaper.

Mr. Allen explained, and said that he would not have the manure on the surface, but he would harrow, or lightly plough it in.

Mr. Everett, of Princeton, said that he had used plaster, or gypsum, with great success. He planted a piece of potatoes, and manured only a part with half a shovel full in the hill. On a part of the manured and the other he used plaster, which soon turned the plants to a deeper green. On harvesting, it required on the manured part 15 hills for a bushel where plaster was applied, and 28 hills where there was no plaster. Where no manure was used but plaster, 20 hills produced a bushel, and where there was no plaster it required 38 to 40 hills for a bushel.

Mr. G. C. Hall, of Chatham, Conn., spoke of the great importance of agriculture, and the utility of such meetings. He said that ashes were a valuable manure, excellent for fruit trees. Dig around the trees and mix ashes with the soil.—The Brooklyn farmers buy ashes in Connecticut, carry them home, raise wheat and bring it to Connecticut for sale, while we are attending to notions. The proper management of manures, and their application, is the great secret of farming. We need 40 or 50 loads of manure to the acre. It should be harrowed or lightly ploughed in. He applies compost, or well rotted manure, to grass lands in the spring. In taking down old houses, the soot and clay from the chimney is an excent manure.

Dr. Jackson said that by ashes alone good crops had been taken from the lands in Rhode Island, for 8 years and the soil increased in fertility. Ashes are composed of the mineral bases of plants. Leached ashes are nearly as good as unleached. The alkaline properties are rather transient.—On this account, potash is not so good a manure as ashes. Manures may be too much of a liquid nature to be durable.

Mr. Buckminister said that ashes should be applied to light lands only. He found that on wet lands they produced moss and were injurious.

Mr. Stone said that he found ashes to be excellent for fruit trees, and for vegetables generally. They are too valuable to exchange for soap, for soap boilers do not pay enough.

Mr. Robison, of Webster, stated that he had used ashes and lime as a manure for potatoes, two parts of the former and one of the former and one of the latter, using half a pint of the mixture to a hill, applied at the time of planting, the soil light and loamy. Where this manure was used 7 hills produced as much as 12 not thus manured. The lime had been slacked some time.

Voted, to hold the meetings on Tuesday evenings in future. Subject for discusion next week.—*Management of Stock.*

The following is the letter alluded to in the above report which we copy from the New England Farmer. We call attention to it, because we believe, under certain circumstances of location and condition of soil, that salt might be used very advantageously.

Boston, Jan. 23rd, 1844.

Mr. Breck—Dear Sir—As I find that at the second meeting of farmers at the State House, some regret was expressed by several agriculturists that the article of salt had not been more particularly introduced, and having many years since gone through several experiments on this subject, at your request I place the results thereof at your disposition.

In the various efforts to which I have had resort for the improvement of soil, and the increase of production, the application of salt has been often recurred to. In England, it has been long in practice to add it to the compost heap, to the extent of 10 to 15 bushels to the acre. With us, the quantity has varied, owing with some to considerations of their distance from tide-water.

Being desirous of ascertaining its value for agricultural use, I began and continued for several years, a series of experiments, in order to test its utility, at a position 12 to 15 miles distant from tide waters. First, by the application of about 1 bushel of salt to a buck-load of manure, for mixture in the compost heap, and an increased diffusion by its being ploughed into the soil. I found the result highly beneficial, and have long contiued the practice.

As this nearly coincided with the English mode, I did not risk the crop by any greater application. It then occurred to me as desireable in the pursuit of the experiment, to ascertain the effect produced by salt when applied broadcast, or carefully strewed on the surface of the soil or grass sward.

I took a well adapted situation, and measured off a number of square rods, and began at the rate of 40 bushels to the acre. This, with 30, 20, and 15 bushels, entirely destroyed the vegetation. 10 bushels, produced nearly the same effect, but the application made at the rate of 5 bushels to the acre, gave a bright green surface, and an increased fertilty to the spot on which it was strewed.

Induced by what has preceded, I measured off a portion of pasture land, and strewed on the surface at the rate of 4 bushels to the acre—the result was evidently favorable: the grass was of a deeper green, and the feed was preferred by the cattle.

I have pursued the subject in the variety of modes as herein detailed, to give some proof of the utility of salt when carefully applied, and of its power when otherwise used. To show this in the latter case, and as it may be as desirable to others as to me, I would add, that there were on my ground, set out more than half a century since for ornament and fashion's sake, several score of the tree called the Lombardy Poplar. These are great exhausters of the soil, and it became desirable, from their extensive roots and suckers, to get rid of them. For this purpose, I had recourse to the power of the article of which we treat. I cut down the trees, making a hollow in the top of the stump: to this an augur was applied, and a hole bored to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches: 2 or 3 quarts of salt was put on the stump, and so effectual was it that no sucker ever appeared. The object was thus fully effected.

I have thus given in detail what my course has been in the use of salt. A respect for those gentleman who have expressed a desire to have the value of this article discussed, has endangered me in the trial of your patience. But if the course I have pursued shall afford any occasion for improvement or amusement, it will gratify one who has ever taken great pleasure in agricultural pursuits.

I am, with great respect,

Yours, truly,

John Welles.

P. S. It may be observed, as somewhat incidental to this subject, that the use of marine manures in which salt greatly abound, such as rock-weed, sea-weed, &c. &c., are in general the great material for the cow-yard and hog-sty, are in great use and demand near the tide-waters. But as in their composition much salt is included, I had carried up to the same place of experiment and plowed in or carefully inverted under the sod, as now practiced, a load or two of sea-weed. This was in an open pasture, and I found the result particularly beneficial.

Let the inhabitants of cities, as well as the farmers, read this. It is an extract from the Philadelphia correspondence of the National Intelligencer:

"Mr. Drew, the editor of the Maine Farmer, cultivates but a single acre of land, the produce of which suffices in chief for the support of a large family. One third of the acre he devotes to corn, which he selects of the most profitable species, and raises after the most approved modern plan. He manures the land well, and plants by measurement.—This third of an acre has yielded for several years 30 bushels of corn for grinding, besides a small quantity for fattening swine. The same piece of ground yields two or three loads of pumpkins for the table, and for a cow and the swine, besides a sufficient supply of dry white beans for family use. So much for one third of the acre. On a small portion of land about a dozen rods square, he raises on the average 60 bushels of onions, which bring in the market a sufficient sum for the purchase of wheat and rye flour. Thus the corn and onion patch supply Mr. Drew's family with all their bread.

Two other beds are devoted to mangle-wurtzel and carrots, of which about 50 bushels are raised for the cow's winter provender, which is more than returned in milk and butter. A potato-patch yields all that are needed for the table and a surplus for the live stock. So for the pork and poultry, the bread, milk, butter, and chief vegetables, are supplied, leaving sufficient space for the cultivation of turnips, cabbage, beans, peas, cucumbers, melons, etc., and a few choice apple, pear, and other fruit trees. All this is the produce of a single acre, worked mostly by a single pair of hands! Is not Mr. Drew to be envied? In his glorious independence, how must he pity the multitudes of idlers who throng the cities, and who have found too late that the profession of a non-producer is a miserable lottery, with a million blanks to a single prize? Yet, what Mr. Drew achieves almost any may do.—Until more actually pursue a similar course, it will be vain to talk of permanent change in the times."

Chips and Ashes as a manure for Apple Trees.—One of your correspondents talks of Chip Dung being applied to apple trees, and also respecting the tendency which it has to introduce borers or worms of any kind. I can say to him and to the public, that chip manure is an excellent article to put around trees, when well mixed with wood ashes. The chips keep the ground light, and the ashes clear out all the worms of whatever name or nature. I feel satisfied of the truth of the above fact from actual experiment in a young orchard of mine. The chips should occasionally be moved with the hoe and a few fresh ashes applied at the same time.

B.

Grafton, Jan. 24, 1854. [*Mass. Plough.*

From the British American Cultivator.

Cheese Making.

Sir,—It appears to me that you have anticipated every thing I can say upon the subject of cheese making in your valuable paper already, yet as I believe you made me promise to communicate our way of making cheese in England, I will attempt it, and if there be nothing new or useful in it, it will have the merit of costing nothing, as I desire no reward for any of my communications.

We make rennet, by talking a calf's stomach and hang it up two days, then open it and empty its contents, but not wash it, cure it with sal salt Pol Pumnella, then make a brine strong enough to bear an egg; put both into stone jar with a slice or two of lemon and tie it closely down; one quart of brine is sufficient for three rennets, it should at least be one month old before it be used, and will keep two years if made carefully.

We put night and morning's milk into a cheese-tub and make it nearly the warmth of new milk, then take about one quart of the milk into a cheese bowl, take a cake of anatto and a piece of stone or brick, rub them together in the bowl until the milk is of a fine yellow, then strain it through a hair sieve into the cheese-tub, and mix it well with the rest of the milk; then four table-spoonfuls of rennet to fifty gallons of milk, and so in proportion; if the rennet be good it will be ready in half an hour, then begin to break with the hand; when about half broken, dip out some whey and set it over the fire to warm, make it warm enough to raise the temperature of the contents of the tub considerably, then make it fine and let it settle one hour, then put the curd into a vat or hoop, (no matter which,) and press it for a quarter of an hour, then take it out of the press, turn it into the cheese-tub again and cut it into slices.

It is then ground in a curd-mill fixed on the side of the tub, until it is perfectly fine, then return it to the press for four hours; it is taken out and a dry cloth applied, then put back again until next morning, when it is salted, and receives another dry cloth. This is repeated three days,—if the cheese be large it is then taken from the press into a dry airy cheese loft, and turned every day for a fortnight; then every other day until sold. Good thick cheeses of forty to fifty pounds weight, and from one year and a half old, have generally brought about £3 to £3 10s. sterling per cwt; older cheese has generally brought £4; but I believe the late tariff has had the effect of lowering prices.

American cheese is very good, but is too mild-tasted, and not thick enough in general for the English market. I received a letter from a relation in England the other day, in which he says, it was selling there at middling prices.

The quantity of cheese per cow, depends on the nature of the soil, it is not always the richest soil that makes most dairy goods. I have known the same dairyman make five cwt. of cheese per cow on one farm, and on another a few miles distant, could only average 4 cwt.

You will perceive this is done in a hurry, but you must recollect I have little time except during thunder storms, or after bed-time. I am, Sir,

An Englishman.

Planting Stone Fruit.—*Mr. Editor*,—In your last Ploughman, I noticed much speculation about getting seedlings from stone fruits, peaches, cherries, &c. Let it be said, once for all, that seed from grafted or budded fruit, seldom germinates.

That the great secret in making stone fruit do, is keeping the same, after picking, so constantly moist, especially the cherry, as that the frost of coming winter shall swell the meat and burst the shell, which it will not do, if left to get dry; at least, till long lying in the ground and gathering moisture for the following winter. This accounts for peach stones sleeping often over the year and starting up the following: an evil timely remedied by cracking every stone in the spring as you plant, if the frost has not done it. My method is, especially with cherries, (which cannot as well be cracked,) to bury them at once, green, and in a body, fast under the sod, that the frost may easily reach them while the earth keeps moist, and we never fail of finding them in early spring all bursting open like clams, and the young germ pushing out, ready for sowing at pleasure, in our appropriate bed, as we sow onions.

I. Hosford.

[*Mass. Ploughman.*

Apple Tree Lice.—A young farmer writes to us that he has purchased a farm, that he has a young orchard upon it, which is covered with "lice, or scales, like little muscle shells," and which appear to injure the trees very much.

Young trees, and the smooth or young branches of old trees, are oftentimes infested with these kind of scales, which are the covering of the eggs of a small insect called "*coccus*." There are several species of this insect, and the best mode to rid the tree is to wash it in soap suds, or a weak lye, or to white wash it with lime white wash. In the first periodical work published by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, there is a communication, on this insect, written more than forty years ago by Mr. E. Perley of Bridgton, in this State. The eggs in these shells begin to hatch about the middle of May, or later if the season is later, when a very small grub is sent out, which continues about a month or more, when they are changed to what are called perfect insects, which lay more eggs and die. Some species of this genus of insect become covered with a kind of down about the time of their change, by which they may be distinguished.—*Maine Farmer.*

Tapioca Pudding.—A pudding so closely resembling Tapioca as not to be distinguishable may be made in the following way.

Take a quart of milk or water—set it over the fire, and when it boils smartly, stir in eight table spoonsfull of dry potato starch, as meal is made into a hasty pudding. Then, while very hot, stir in a small piece of butter, and separate as much as possible the little lumps of starch from each other. Then make a custard, and stir in the preparation of starch; spice, and bake like a Tapioca pudding. It costs less than half as much, and if made rightly none will know the difference. It is eaten with any sauce best liked, or without, according to taste.

The above proportions will make a large pudding. The judgment can be used in reducing them, and one or two trials will insure success.

Most of the Tapioca of the shops, we have no doubt, is made from potato starch. If it is not so made, it might be. No one would know the difference. One pound of Tapioca costs as much as three pounds of starch.—*Selected.*

Warts on the Teats of a Cow.—A subscriber wishes us to tell what is the best remedy for warts on the teats of cows. Milk-weed will often carry them off; and we believe there are various vegetable substances which will kill them at once as soon as they come in contact with the warts.

In the Ploughman of January 9, 1842, may be seen a certificate of a man who had tried a prescription of our recommendation. This was to make a poultice of *the scrapings of a carrot* and apply it to the warts; salt was put into the poultice, and three poultices cured the warts in three days.—Some of our correspondents stated to us that they had tried this remedy and found it effectual. If our friend finds there is so much virtue in the carrot, he will repay our trouble by communicating the fact. And if in his case it fails he will do a public service by making known the failure.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Fat Pigs.—Mr. Curtis Childs of Framingham, has just killed three pigs that were 8 1-2 months' old; each one weighed upwards of three hundred. This is quite well for pigs of that age.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Experiments in Raising Potatoes.—Mr. Elisha Williams, of Argyle, Penobscot county, Me., took a small quantity of potatoes last spring, and divided each potato into four equal parts, planting the butt end, the seed end, and the two centre pieces each separate, and the produce was, from the butt ends 40 pounds; from the seed ends 62 pounds; and from the centre pieces both together, 160 pounds—showing the superiority of the centre-pieces by 58 pounds, in the quantity planted.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Important to Hop Growers.—It has been found that the substitution of iron in place of hop-poles exerts a most favorable effect upon the growth and amount of the crop. The plants are not troubled with mould, rust or the fly; they grow much more weighty and luxuriant and ripen much quicker. This effect is supposed to be owing to the electric fluid attracted by the iron conductor.

To Prevent Earthen Ware from Cracking.—It is a good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils—then cool again. Brown earthen ware, in particular may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in whlie it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acids or salt.—*N. Y. Central Farmer.*

BALTIMORE MARKET, Feb. 13.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8a9	Butter, Glades, No.1,	13a
Do. do. No.1,	6½a7½	Do. do.	2, 7a11
Do. prime,	5a6	Do. do.	3, 5a7
Pork, mess	10½a11½	Do. Western	2, 7a
Do. No. 1	9½a9½	Do do.	3, 5a6
Do. prime	a9½	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 6½a7
Do. cargo,	9½a	Do. do.	2, none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb.	7a	Do. Western,	1, 6¼a
Do. middlings, "	4a	Do. do.	2, 5a5½
Do. shoulders, "	5a	Do. do. bls	1, 6
Do. asst'd, West.	3a4	Cheese, casks,	6½a7½
Do. hams,	3a7	Do. boxes,	6½a7
Do. middlings,	3½a4	Do. extra,	10a20
Do. shoulders,	2a3½		

COTTON—

Virginia,	8½a 9½	Tennessee, lb.	7
Upland,	8½a10	Alabama,	8½a10
Louisiana,	9½a10	Florida,	7a8
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi	

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00

MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. gl	17½a20	New Orleans	24a25
Porto Rico,	26	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36

SOAP—

Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
brown & ylle'w	4½a5½		

TOBACCO—

Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	8a13	Kentucky,	3 a
		St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a

SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	6 a7	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	6.a6.75	Lump, lb. c.	

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.		$4.50a
Do. City Mills,		4.50
Do. Susquehanna,		4.37a
Rye, first		3.25a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.		2.62
Do. per hhd.		a

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p bu	1.00	Peas, black eye,	50a
" best Pa. red	95a	Clover seed, store	$6½a
" ord. to pri. Md	65a98	Timothy do	2.a2.25
Corn, white,	40a42	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.25
" yellow Md.	42a43	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.18
Rye, Md.	53a55	Ship Stuff, bus.	15a
Oats, Md.	28a30	Brown Stuff,	12a
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	9 a

FEATHERS—perlb. 28a33

COFFEE—

Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	6¾a 8	Rio,	6¼a8¼
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6½	Triage,	3½a 4¼

RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box, 1.80a1.90

WOOL—

WASHED.	UNWASHED.
Saxony,	Saxony and Merino
Full Merino,	Common, to ½ blood,
3-4 blood do.	Pulled,
1-2 do do	
1-4 and common,	
Tub washed,	

CANDLES—

Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	32a33
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		

Cattle.—There were 290 head of Beef Cattle offer'd for sale to day at the scales, 260 of which were sold. The prices paid ranged from $2 for inferior to $3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $4a $5.75 net. The principal sales were however at intermediate rates, and show some advance on the prices of last week.

Grain.—There is very little Wheat coming to market. We quote best reds at 95a98 cts. Sales of Yellow Corn to day from stores at 45a 46 cts. We quote Oats at 28a30 cts.

Tobacco.—The market this week has been very quiet, and the sales of Md. confined to small lots at quotations viz. Infe. and common $2 a $2.50; mid. to good $4 a $6; good $6.50 a $8, and fine $8 a $12. The rates for Ohio are as follows: com. to midd. $3a4.50; good $5 a $6; fine red and wrappery $6.50 a $10; fine yellow $7.50 a $10, and extra wrappery $11 a$13. The inspections of the week are 16 hhds. Md.; 29 hhds. Ohio; and 8 hhds. Kentucky—total 53 hhds.

[The prospects for an active business in the Tobacco market during the coming Spring are very flattering. The crop grown in Ohio last year, and which will be sent to the sea board as soon as the navigation opens is reported to be very large—some statements making it as high as 20,000 to 25,000 hhds. The result of consignments of Kentucky and Missouri Tobacco, went to the Atlantic seaports last season, together with the inducements offered to the Western growers, and the increased facilities of transportation, will doubtless cause much Tobacco to seek this market which usually goes down to New Orleans. The large assortment which will thus be offered in this city will induce the presence of purchasers from abroad, and cannot fail to be advantageous to the market on account of the competition which must arise.]

GARDENER AND DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.

A gentleman of Talbot co. Md. wishes to employ a man who is well acquainted with vegetable gardening, and the management of fruit trees—and his wife to assist in milking and attending to the dairy. Apply at this office. ja 17

FOR SALE—A BULL,

4 years old, of the Jutland breed, imported by F. Konig, esq.—he is a very fine animal, docile and easy of keep. Enquire at my store No. 14 German st. Baltimore. E. H. MERRILL.
fe 14 3t

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,
West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

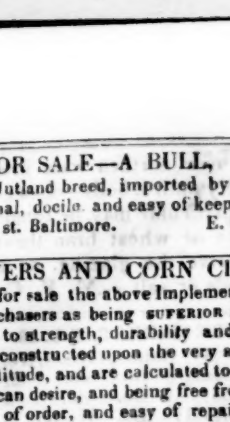
I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is a like a matter of surprise and mortification. ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for $25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.
fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

REAPING MACHINES,

HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—
CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS,
And
THE CORN AND COB CRUSHER,



So highly recommended by C. N. Bement, esq. of Albany.

Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains, should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. ANDERSON & CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to send their orders at an early day. se 27 OBED HUSSEY.

Besides the Crushers so well known to the public, the subscriber has just completed one adapted to grist mills, which may be seen in operation at the Savage Factory—it prepares for the mill stones 15 bushels per hour, ordinary work; what it would do by extra exertions, is not yet known. It makes no perceptible difference between old and new corn.

Since this implement has met with such general approval, the subscriber has made preparation to furnish them at various prices, from 25 to $50. Ja 24

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.
jan 10

WHITE TURKEYS.

A few pairs of those much admired White Turkeys, for sale at $5 per pair, on application at this office. Ja 24

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at 15 cts. per tree for 100 trees, 12½ cents per tree, for a larger number, or 20 cts. for a less number than 100; if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorised by a gentleman, who, being engaged in other business, is not able to devote his whole time to farming, to sell the FARM on which he now resides situated about 8 miles from Baltimore, near one of the best turnpike roads in the county, and having the advantage of a large stream of water passing through it, with a fine mill seat with a race ready dug and dam built. This farm contains 180 acres, more or less, having full proportion of wood, and about 70 acres well set in timothy. There is a large apple orchard in good condition, a young and thrifty peach orchard of select trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly. The buildings are substantial and convenient, being a large brick Dwelling, rough cast, with portico back and front; a large stone Switzer barn, with extensive stabling below; milk house, smoke house, a wagon shed 120 feet front, corn house and granary, carriage house, with blacksmith shop. The farm is well enclosed and divided with good fences, a large portion of which are of stone.

The present proprietor has spared no expense within the last 3 or 4 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation; 6000 bushels of lime have been judiciously distributed, within the last two years, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. It is estimated that from 100 to 125 tons of hay will be cut the coming season, and a much larger quantity the succeeding summer. The wheat and rye now growing has every appearance of making as fine a crop as any in the county.

The subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive farm, situated in one of the richest districts of Baltimore county, remarkable for its healthiness, within an hour and a half's drive of the best market in the state, to visit this property and judge for themselves. To save unnecessary application, the terms are $16,000, one-half cash, the balance on a long credit. Apply to

SAMUEL SANDS,
Jan 10 at the office of the American Farmer.

AYRSHIRE BULL.

For sale, a young Bull, out of imported stock, one year old this spring. Price $70.

Any one having heifers of this breed to dispose of, might obtain a purchaser on application to S. SANDS, Farmer office.
Ja 17

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, PLOWS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. No. 60 Light street, offer for sale the following Machinery, &c. all of their own manufacture, and warranted to be made inferior to none in this country, viz:

HAND CORN SHELLERS, 3 sorts, at 15a$17 each.
Horse power do. 2 do 35a$45 "
Cylindrical Straw Cutters, improved construction, at 28 to $75.
Vegetable Cutters, $20 each.
HORSE POWERS, 75 to $100 each.
Threshing Machines, 40 to $60 each.
CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, warranted to grind 25a30 bushels per hour, $65.
Common Straw Cutters, 5a$12 each.—Also

☞ SELF-SHARPENING AND COMMON PLOWS—a large and general assortment, 2a$15 each—among which are the Hill Side or Level land and Subsoil Plows, which received the highest premium at the late Fairs.

☞ PLOW AND MACHINE CASTINGS, by wholesale and retail

☞ Garden and Farming TOOLS.

We will also supply orders for Endless Chain Horse Powers, on the plan just introduced in this city from Ohio. The plan and simplicity of these powers justify us in saying that they are a decided improvement on powers of this description.
Nov 15, 1843. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

JAMES MURRAY'S
PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞ Orders can be left with J. F Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,
no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or,
Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl. E. J COOPER,
aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage
fe 23 WM. TREGO, Balfimore.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.
The price will be increased next spring. Jan. 3.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers, Machinists, and Manufacturers of Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Straw Cutters, &c., trading in the name of PEIRSON & GREGG, have dissolved by mutual consent, by Jacob Peirson withdrawing from the concern. The business in its various branches will hereafter be carried on by MAHLON GREGG, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm—and hereby solicits the patronage of the customers of the late firm and all others who may call on him in the line of his business, pledging his best exertions to give satisfaction to all.

JACOB PEIRSON,
MAHLON GREGG.
Wilmington, Dec. 9, 1843.—jan 10

WILMINGTON, Dec. 26, 1843.

Mr. MAHLON GREGG, with whom I have been formerly connected in manufacturing Agricultural Machines, having purchased my interest in the concern, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman well worthy of patronage. His untiring perseverance in the prosecution of his plans, and his ingenuity and skill, well qualify him for perfecting every thing connected with the business in which he is engaged.
Jan. 10 JACOB PEIRSON.